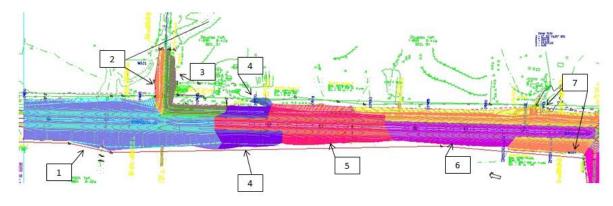
Example – Tabulating Storm Water Storage

The following example demonstrates the process for filling out the storm water tabs. The example is a grading project.

The tabs are presented the order they are typically filled out. For storm water detention devices, start with silt fence ditch checks to see if they will hold the required storage. Other devices such as rock check dams, silt basins, or temporary sediment control basins can be added if silt fence ditch checks are not sufficient to contain the required storage.

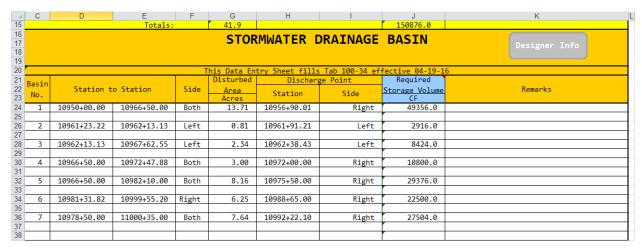
Filling in Tab 100-34, Stormwater Drainage Basin

First determine the acres of disturbed area for each drainage basin. A drainage basin is defined as an area of land where surface water converges to a single point at a lower elevation and exits the right-of-way. A disturbed area is where vegetation, rocks, pavement and other protective ground covers are removed resulting in the exposure of underlying soil. Flood the disturbed area to determine the acreage. This project involves seven drainage basins. Each of the drainage basins consists entirely of disturbed area.



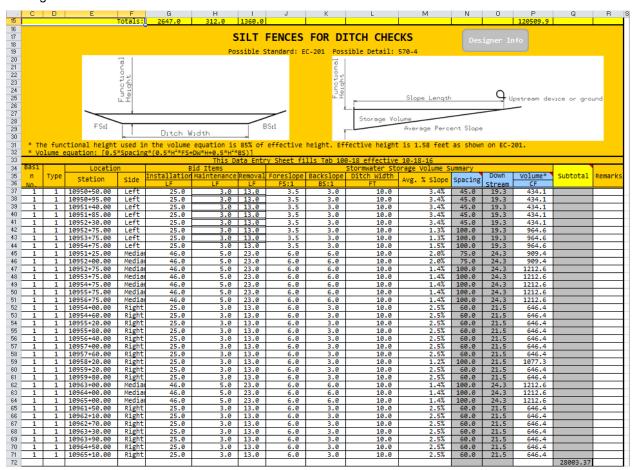


Now Tab 100-34 can be properly filled out in the "Disturbed Acres" column. The required storage volume will self-calculate the cubic feet of storage required for that drainage basin. Label each drainage basin and the disturbed area in acres. Stationing for basins starting and ending points, as well as discharge points, will need to be labeled. The figure below shows Tab 100-34 filled out for the project.



Filling in Tab 100-18, Silt Fences for Ditch Checks

Once Tab 100-34 has been filled out, calculations for storm water devices can begin. For silt fence ditch checks, the foreslope, backslope, ditch width, and average percent slope between devices need to be filled in for the volume to self-calculate. The Spacing column will auto fill when the Avg. % slope field is filled. The drainage basin number is required to be filled in for the volume calculation to work. The figure below shows Tab 100-34 filled out for Basin No. 1.



Filling in Tab 100-32, Rock Check Dam

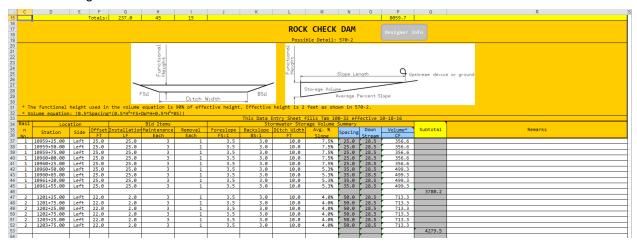
The primary function of rock check dams is to replace silt fence ditch checks that have failed. For that situation, rock check dam quantities are based on a percentage of silt fence ditch check, see Section <u>10C-1</u>.



Do not calculate storm water storage volumes for rock check dam quantities calculated as a percent of silt fence ditch checks. Simply tabulate the linear feet, maintenance, and removal quantities.

Include rock check dams for storm water storage only if requested by the Roadside Development Section. Filling out storm water storage volumes in Tab 100-32 for rock check dams is similar to filling out Tab 100-18 for silt fence ditch checks. The foreslope, backslope, ditch width, and average percent slope between devices need to be filled in for the volume to self-calculate. The Spacing column will auto fill when the Avg. % slope field is filled. The drainage basin number is required to be filled in for the volume calculation to work.

For this project, Roadside Development requested the use of rock check dams in drainage basins 1 and 2. The figure below shows Tab 100-32 filled out for Basin No. 1 and 2.

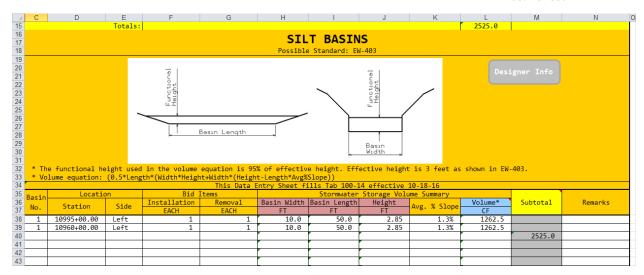


Filling in Tab 100-14, Silt Basins

If silt fence ditch checks do not provide the required storage volume, silt basins can be used to supplement silt fence ditch checks. The Silt Basins tab self-calculates storage volume based on the inputted width, length, and height.

Note: The silt basin tab can have zero cubic feet of storage if the average percent slope is high enough.

For this project, two silt basins are included in drainage basin 1. The figure below shows Tab 100-14 filled in for Basin No. 1.



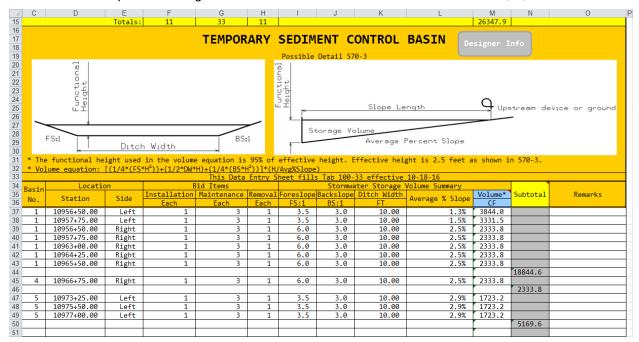
Filling in Tab 100-33, Temporary Sediment Control Basin

The last storm water storage device to consider for use is the Temporary Sediment Control Basin. These are required for drainage basins consisting of 10 acres or more of disturbed area. They can also be used to supplement silt fence ditch checks if they do not provide adequate storage volume.

Note: The temporary sediment control tab can have zero cubic feet of storage if the average percent slope is high enough.

For filling out the maintenance column, typically 3 cleanouts for each device is used. The maintenance number accounts for the number of times a clean out will be necessary.

Since drainage basin 1 consists of over 10 acres of disturbed area, at least one temporary sediment control basin is required. The figure below shows Tab 100-33 filled in for Basin No.1, 4, and 5.



Filling in Tab 100-35, Summary of Stormwater Storage

Once all of the storm water device tabs are filled out, the summary of storm water storage tab can be filled out. Each drainage basin needs to have the storm water storage volume from each type of

storm water storage device manually entered in. Storm water storage volume information from tab 100-34 will also need to be entered manually. The figure below shows Tab 100-35 filled in for the project.

C	D	F	F	G
15		221629.5	150696.0	
SUMMARY OF STORMWATER STORAGE Refer to EC Standards and 570s Details. This Data Entry Sheet fills Tab 100-35 effective 04-19-16				
21 22 Basin 23 No.	Inis Data Entry Sheet fills lab 1 Item	Total Storage Volume Provided CF	Total Storage Volume Required CF	Remarks
25 1 26 27 28 29	Silt Fence Ditch Checks Temporary Sidiment Control Basin Rock Check Dam Silt Basins	28003.4 18844.6 3780.2 2525.0		
30 31 32 2 33 34	Rock Check Dam Totals:	53153.2 4279.5 4279.5	49356.0	
35 36 37 38 39	Silt Fence Ditch Checks Totals:	8970.7 8970.7	8424.0	
40 4 41 42 43	Silt Fence Ditch Checks Temporary Sediment Control Basin Totals:	10316.0 2333.8 12649.8	10800.0	
44 45 5 46 47	Silt Fence Ditch Checks Temporary Sediment Control Basin	24405.1 5169.6		
48 49 50 6 51 52	Totals: Silt Fence Ditch Checks Totals:	29574.7 22336.6 22336.6	29376.0	
53 54 7 55 56	Silt Fence Ditch Checks Totals:	27539.1 27539.1	27504.0	
57	10(415;	2/339.1	2/304.0	